

## SAMOA!

## The Hawaiian Ambassador—The Exiled King—Colonial Indignation.

A storage passenger from Samoa was questioned last evening regarding affairs in that interesting realm. The deposed King Malietoa and his son, the German warlord, were reported by the last American mail, Mr. John E. Bush, ex-Ambassador from Hawaii, as living at Apia in destitute circumstances, unassisted by the new authorities. Everything was quiet. The American and British Consuls still withheld recognition from King Tanumasi.

From other sources it is learned that the exiled King, with the royal exiles on board, arrived at Apia on the 3rd inst. There he was transferred to the German warship *Albatross*, by that vessel to be carried to Europe.

The *Auckland Herald* says: "Great surprise and indignation exists throughout the colonies that all this should have been allowed to be done without any interference by the English Government. We have recognized Malietoa as King of Samoa, and it is said that but for our interference in keeping the peace, he would have destroyed Tanumasi's power long ago. It was supposed by the Germans that Malietoa was not favorably inclined to them, and that he was rather disposed to be friendly to England. The Germans have taken a step which is fitted to destroy our influence and our commerce in these seas, and apparently England looks on with perfect complacency. These colonies regard these transactions with deep apprehension. A considerable trade is carried on between these islands and colonial ports, and it was hoped that that might be largely increased. But this growing commerce will undoubtedly be destroyed, if Germany is allowed to take possession of the different groups, as it sits her under the most flimsy pretext."

The *Auckland Star*, which is terribly bitter over the Samoan affair, says: "Germany may find herself involved in trouble with France over her action in Samoa. The French Catholic missionaries on Upolu are complaining to their Government. The property damaged by shelling and burning at Savaii at the instigation of the German Commodore was owned by a Samoan syndicate. Mr. Napier, on behalf of the owners, has demanded compensation for all damages sustained. These claims are to be sent to the Foreign Office in London."

A letter from a French resident of Samoa to *L'Union Française* contains the following: "Two weeks ago the Germans fired by night on some children of 9 or 10 years of age, and wounded one of them. More than 200, they have taken others as hostages—amongst them the Governor's wife—in order to force them to tell where they may find the King, Malietoa. The worst of all is that the Germans have not taken Samoa and will not leave it."

The French warship *Duquesne*, with Admiral Marey de Saint-Hilaire on board, had left Papeete for Fakarava a few days before the news of German aggression at Samoa had reached Tahiti. Had he been there it is probable that he would have ordered a warship to proceed to Apia to protect the French interests there.

The correspondent of the *Puget Sound Gazette*, who was at Apia on September 23, gives some particulars of the German conquest. He says: "Americans and English are being most unfairly treated. Mr. Moore, an American, when the Germans landed and took possession of his land, struck a German sailor in the face. This sailor was tried by court-martial for not having bayoneted the American and received a term of imprisonment. The sailors were killed by the command 'Half' several times of an evening."

Thirteen German sailors, in search for Malietoa, lifted the screw of a bed where two boys were sleeping; one can away with the bed and fired at, being wounded through the palm of the hand. Afterwards he was taken on board one of the warships and doctored for his wounds. Martial law being proclaimed, no one is safe from molestation. War is only declared against Malietoa, not against the Samoan people as a body."

The Moore referred to above is brother of a man who was a passenger by the *Zelandia*, and who, it was rumored at Apia, Honolulu, bore a letter from Mr. Bush to King Kalakoua.

Since the above notes were compiled, a Brisbane despatch has been found, announcing the arrival of the *Adler* at Cooktown on the 24th inst. The exiling was transferred to the *Adler*, that sailed on the 5th, her destination unknown. She is supposed to be German. A Sydney despatch says that just before the *Adler* sailed Malietoa, his son and three Samoan chiefs were conveyed aboard, and it was understood that the vessel would call at Thursday Island for further instructions.

A Fiji correspondent announces that there is great indignation there over the tacit lowering of British prestige in the South Pacific by allowing Germany to annex the Samoan group. He says: "In German New Guinea Malietoa will learn what an insult he has offered to the German Empire by placing as a prisoner of war a poor wretch of old age."

## Misplaced Merriment.

EDITH GARNETT:—In the *Gazette* of the 11th, I notice your Kohala correspondent was trying to make himself heard in the expression of the improvements seen in sugar mills. Now I like a person to be a funny one in a while, provided he has a good subject to be funny about. But in this instance I fail to see anything funny about sugar improvements. On the contrary, I consider sugar something to be proud of, and by many persons they are viewed with deep thankfulness and delight. In the first place they have taken from men's shoulders burdens that could scarcely be borne, relieved them of some of the most arduous and painful of manual toil, and left their minds free to direct the power which was formerly applied by hand under the most trying circumstances. Had your correspondent worked in mills in early times, and been nearly roasted while repairing the old traps there in, as he is now, with smoke and soot, and almost cooked himself while cooking or boiling the sugar, he, too, would probably appreciate the improvements.

Again, the intrinsic merits of these improvements are well known, and their worth and wide-spread influences are felt all over the sugar cane world, and they certainly will be used as long as the sugar cane grows. These improvements and inventions are not the result of accident. They were invented by men well versed in science, mechanics, and the chemistry of sugar manufacture, by men who understood the wants and requirements of the sugar industry, and consequently knew how to construct the machinery to fill them. And further than this I consider these improvements should be commended among the greatest inventions of the nineteenth century, and they are so classed by many others.

What more economical and beautiful than the manifold results of the triple effect, or what more powerful and efficient than this system of expression. What can surpass the Western's centrifugal machine for drying sugar, or Young's vacuum cleaner for cleaning the juice, etc.? These last two inventions emanated from the brains of two men, residents of these Islands, and they have brought credit and profit both to them and this Kingdom.

Your correspondent in speaking of the performance of these improvements gives some extravagant and fictitious percentages, which are both misleading and worthless. To show the value of these inventions, I will make a few comparisons derived from actual practice, and which can be relied on as facts.

Crushing the cane.—Present, best work with double expression and maceration, 80 per cent. Formerly, best work with single expression, 65 per cent. Now, if we assume the juice to contain 10 per cent. of fibre, the double crushing extracts 88 per cent. of the total amount of juice contained in the cane; and single crushing, 70 per cent., which shows a gain of 18 per cent. for the two roll system. 65 per cent. was rarely got in early times, 50 to 60 per cent. was more nearly the average.

In the manipulation of the juice there is another loss, which for convenience call loss in manufacture. Present, loss in manufacture 7 per cent. Formerly, loss in manufacture, 30 per cent. Gain for vacuum pan, triple effect, and filter presses, 28 per cent. It is doubtful if many of our mills get this loss even at present down to 7 per cent., but it can be done. Ten per cent. is probably very near the average loss. But it is expected that the new vacuum cleaner will lower this loss considerably and bring this department into a state bordering on perfection.

There are quite a number of persons that think all new inventions are "useless," particularly if they know very little about them. And there are others that are wondering if these improvements will ever come to an end, or if sugar mills will ever be considered complete and perfect. I have my doubts about it too. In fact, I think it a "foolish hope," as far as some of the Kohala mills are concerned. It would take a century to bring some of them into a state of completeness. Seriously, I think there is some hope for some of these mills. It is seen that some of the boiling houses are nearly complete already, but in crushing there is still a considerable loss, which will have to be remedied before we can boast about them.

In conclusion, I would say I consider no mill complete that loses 10 to 15 per cent. of the juice in the trash, or that allows the juice to be lost in the vacuum pan and double effect to be wasted in the condensers. Neither are mills complete unless they have a triple effect, vacuum cleaner, precipitators, and iron filter presses. VETERAN OBSERVER.

Hilo, October 19th.

## W. C. T. U.

When Mr. Booth was in Honolulu last January, one of his lectures, if I remember correctly, was to be on the subject of prohibition. The audience, who filled the hall of the Y. M. C. A. building, was composed of some of the best people of Honolulu, many of whom needed no new arguments to make them supporters of any measure looking toward that desirable end, prohibition. Yet the speaker who made the introductory remarks before Mr. Booth began his lecture said it was impossible for the people whom this audience represented to accomplish prohibition by legislation, because they had not the requisite power. The great majority of the voters were natives, who as policemen, soldiers, volunteers or as holding office, or hoping to hold office, were entirely under the domination of the King and his so-called Ministers.

The elected Legislature was nine tenths composed of district judges, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, tax assessors and tax collectors and other place men, whose election had been secured by unscrupulous use of bribery and power. It was in vain to address arguments or reasons to such a Legislature for the members did not vote according to conviction, but upon order. Our constitution contemplated a constitutional, not an arbitrary government. But we did not have it; it was not a representative, but a misrepresentative government. The heavy influence of the audience confirmed the truth of these opinions. But since the 30th of last June, another order of things prevails here. We have now a representative government and many of the people who composed that audience last January have cast their votes for the nobles and representatives who will compose the next Legislature. "Reform" has been the watch-word and rallying cry by which men have been stirred and gathered to bring about this new state of affairs. Doubtless the representatives and nobles elect are going into the next Legislature with the firm purpose of carrying forward this reform into such places as they can reach by making laws. The men who are hearty believers in the restriction or suppression of the evils of the liquor traffic and opium business have now a chance to use their votes to carry their convictions to a practical issue. Liquor and opium are the two greatest evils under which we are suffering; these two traffics greatly need reforming, and the reform which would be best for all concerned would be to reform them out of existence. Now they have a chance to do this.

In some way or at some point the evil influence of the saloon is felt by every business in the islands, and it is high time now that good men have the power that they should work effectively against so great an evil.

## Testimonial Concert.

The Hawaiian Opera House was filled on Saturday evening, when the testimonial concert was given to the Misses Joan.

Throughout the performance gave general delight, there being many recalls. While the musicians to whom the compliment was tendered maintained their deep hold on the public admiration, local pride was gratified not slightly by the way in which the resident singers and players did their parts.

In the first number Pauline Joan appeared as a pianist, instead of with her well responsive violin. She joined her sister, Laila, in the duet of the "March Triumphant," that was finely played, eliciting applause that shook the house.

Laila later gave a piano solo—Chopin's "Schwerm"—in fine style. Pauline performed a brace of violin solos, and, on being uncured, a third that seemed to catch the audience in a softer vein than any hitherto—a sort of lullaby calculated to soothe the savage breast, and make the season of civilization forget that he owed his subscription to the *Gazette*. In the second part the fair violinist was down for "Hungarian Airs," but the giving way of a string left the audience hungering for the delightful chords. Elise, the "little one," gave a very pretty piano solo in the second part, besides singing in a quartet where two pianos were used.

Signor Roselli, besides a cavatina of Rosini, sang a duet with Mr. W. H. Morse—"The Fisherman"—the latter being one of the hits of the evening. The Signor also sang in a duet with Miss Austin, and by request gave "The White Swan" in the second part, making decidedly his best effort of all.

Mr. Morse, both in the duet just referred to and in a solo—"Thy Sentinel and I"—more than held the high position he has won in the community's estimation as a vocalist. He was accompanied ably on the piano by Mr. Myron H. Jones.

Miss Jennie Grieve sang a solo—"How Nearly I was Sleeping"—with a purity of notes and flexibility of voice which evinced rare talent and good culture. Her trilling would have discredited a prima donna. Mrs. Hanford played the accompaniment with well-known ability.

Miss Anna Aglin, in the duet with Signor Roselli—"Oh, Fairy Wand!" fully sustained her fine reputation as a singer, retiring amid a storm of applause.

Probably the finest piece of the evening, was the quartet by voice (Mrs. J. E. Hanford, violin (Pauline) and two pianos (Laila and Elise), the subject being "Ave Maria." It was voiced and accompanied to perfection, filling the house with a volume of the most delicious harmonies. The audience insisted on a repetition, that was kindly accorded. Pauline's bow seemed to evoke more music in this combination than singly, while the pianos chimed in with the precision of electric sympathy.

All that remains to be mentioned, save the finale, is Mr. L. Montgomery Mather's Shakespearean recitation. The elocutionist was greeted with an ovation, being unable to be seen until after the performance subsided. He rendered "Othello's Apology" in a style of histrionics not to be apologized for—round, modulated, thoughtful and "trippingly on the tongue." Mr. Mather afterward appeared before the curtain to convey Mr. Joan's acknowledgments to the Honolulu public for their warm reception of her children.

The finale was a scene from the second act of "The Mikado," Gilbert & Sullivan's now world-renowned Japanese comic opera. Signor Roselli was grandly and artistically got up as Ko Ko, Lord High Executioner; while Katisha, daughter-in-law Elect of the Mikado, was personated in striking costume by Miss Pauline Joan. They performed the scene and singing with skill and vivacity, so much so, in addition to the irresistibly funny nature of the piece, that the last song and dance had to be repeated before the audience would budge out of that house.

## COLONIAL NEWS!

Lord Shaftesbury is in Auckland.

Lady Brassey was seriously ill on board the yacht *Sunbeam* at Thursday Island.

Lewis Lewis, a Jew of Sandhurst, N. Z., is 104 years old. His father died at 107.

Some important silver discoveries have been made in the Northern Territory, N. Z.

Influential residents of Rockhampton are endeavoring to arrange for a race between Hanlan and Trickett.

The King River Prospecting Association (Tasmania) have struck a patch of gold estimated at 4000 tons to the ton.

Reports from the Fiji sugar plantations are exceedingly favorable. A yield of 45 to 46 tons to the acre is mentioned.

The British warships *Diamond* and *Rapid* have gone to New Guinea to punish the murderers of two sailors of the *Cecilia*.

Owing to an outbreak of small-pox at Launceston, Tasmania, vessels from that colony are quarantined at Australian ports.

From London it is reported that the Imperial Government intend to concede responsible government to Western Australia.

Hanlan has made arrangements for training at Mortlake, on the Parramatta, for his race with Beach. He will be trained by C. Brett.

Direct steam communication has been established between New Zealand and India. Trade had hitherto been carried on by way of Sydney.

The New South Wales Government are considering the expediency of introducing, conjointly with the other colonies, a measure to prevent Chinese immigration.

There is some probability of trade being opened up between Queensland and the French Government for the supplies of their army in China and other parts of the East.

Rich deposits of gold have been discovered along the Waitoa river, New Zealand. There are thousands of acres of auriferous soil similar to that of which tests revealed paying quantities of gold.

David Burns, a connection of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, and himself a poet of no mean ability, died recently at Nelson, N. Z. He was much esteemed, largely for his warm interest in education.

T. H. Prichard has been sent as a delegate from Fiji to Melbourne, with a petition of nineteen twentieths of the white population, in favor of annexation to Victoria. It is said that the natives are also decidedly in favor of change, on the ground that they could not be worse off than at present. The laws are extremely oppressive to foreigners as well as natives, many of them being unknown to the general public from being only published in the *Royal Gazette*. Lately a Mr. Hannan was compelled to travel 120 miles to defend himself against a charge of breaking some regulation in hiring a native laborer, and in the end was fined £10.

Julian Thomas, "the Vagabond," who was in Honolulu a few months ago, sued the "Wesleyan Spectator" for \$10,000 damages. That paper charged him with mendacity, giving as an instance his statement in a lecture that "King Takomban became an exemplary Christian after the loss of his teeth and the ruin of his digestion," and adding the comment, "The man who could make such an assertion is utterly unworthy of credence and confidence." Evidence was given that the attendance at his lectures were smaller by degrees and beautifully less, but the jury could not be persuaded that the paragraph was a contributing cause. They found a verdict for Mr. Thomas, but with only a farthing damages, leaving the question of costs to be argued.

The New Zealand elections on September 26th resulted in the defeat of the Ministry. One estimate makes 25 Ministerialists, 53 Opposition and four doubtful. Another is that 50 have been returned distinctly on the opposition side, 32 distinctly as Ministerialists and 12 independent. Sir Robert Stout, the Premier, was defeated at Dunedin East, and Mr. Tole, Minister of Justice, in one of the Auckland suburbs. Of 42 members of the Legislature who voted want of confidence in the Government last May, 27 have been re-elected, while of 33 who voted with the Government on the same occasion, 27 have been re-elected. Sir Robert Stout declared he would retire from politics, and he sent in the resignation of the Ministry. Major Atkinson was sent for to form a new Ministry, which was not completed at last accounts.

H. B. M. S. Opal arrived at Fiji from Tonga on the 27th Sept., and her despatches were delivered at the Government House. She was allowed but a few hours for coaling and watering, and then went off again under sealed orders. It was understood that she returned direct to Tonga, with authority to the British Consul to hoist a British protectorate flag over the group, should need for such decided action arise. News received at Fiji by the *Lubeck* on the 22d Sept. was to the effect that the officers of the German squadron at Samoa were loudly expressing their intention of annexing Tonga. Another account says that since the arrival of the *Opal* in Suva, it was reported that Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Tonga had received instructions that should the German squadron leave in sight, he is to hoist the British flag over the Tongan one, and take possession.

## Sole Survivor of a Whaler.

J. B. Vincent, sole survivor of the wrecked whaler *Napoleon*, that called at Honolulu in 1885 on her way to the Behring Sea, has arrived in San Francisco. His account of the sufferings of the ship's company before they died is distressing. A good constitution pulled him through and he lived with the Indians, who buried his comrades and provided very kind to him. In January of this year he gave a deer skin to a native and carved on a piece of wood, with orders to deliver it to the first whaler sighted. The billet came into the hands of Captain Crogan of the *Hunter*, telling him that J. B. Vincent, sole survivor of the *Napoleon*, was living about ten miles southwest of Cape Navarin. The *Hunter* could not reach the place on account of the ice, but Captain Crogan caused a copy of the message to be given to every whaler. It finally reached the commander of the exploring steamer *Bear*, who at once set out and rescued Vincent.

## A New Steamship Line.

Capt. J. N. Knowles left San Francisco for New York on the 6th inst., to prepare the elegant passenger steamship *San Pueblo* for her trip to the former port. The following particulars of this addition to the Pacific Coast merchant marine are from a late San Francisco paper.

"The *City of Pueblo* is a 2300-ton vessel and was built for the West India trade, in 1882, for Alexander & Sons. She is an iron steamer, 330 feet long, 38½ feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold. She has seven water-tight compartments and her compound engines are supplied with 43-inch and 86-inch cylinders, with 60-inch stroke. They are of 3000-horse power and propel the vessel at a sixteen-knot rate of speed.

The best time ever made from New York to Havana was made by the *City of Pueblo*, and she will, when added to the Pacific coast fleet, be the fastest as well as the finest passenger steamship out of this port.

"It is at present impossible to state whether the new steamer will be employed in the coast or in the Sandwich Islands service. Indeed, it is a question whether the owners have themselves decided upon this point.

"The purchasers of the *Pueblo* are the owners of the *Jesse H. Freeman*, now in this port, and have recently contracted with the Union Iron Works for the construction of another steamer of 1,000 tons.

"It is said that these gentlemen will, at an early day, establish a line between this port and the Sandwich Islands, and that other large and fast ships will be added as rapidly as possible."

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"EVERYBODY and his wife jubilant at the fine weather," is a local note in an Auckland paper. Do not talk to us about the New Zealand climate after that!

"When a man is twenty-five he knows something; when he is forty-five he wishes he knew something." So an exchange says, but there are simpletons of all ages who "want to know, you know!"

An item in an exchange states that Queen Victoria is studying Hindustani. A royal student of languages at the age of sixty-eight is a shining example to the world that one is never too old to learn.

It is gratifying to hear from the planters' committee on the manufacture of sugar, that the mills made in Honolulu give greater satisfaction than those coming from foreign workshops. Hurrah for home manufacture!

Right is right, by whomsoever done; and wrong is nothing else, if committed by the best of men. But when a scheme is being operated by notoriously unscrupulous politicians, the public, as a Scotchman would say, "maun be vera suspicious about it."

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia grants medallions annually for swimming with reference to saving life, for competition at all public and private schools throughout the Colonies. It also bestows medals and certificates of merit to the heroes of life-saving exploits.

The New York *Herald* evidently will not be satisfied till it gets telegraphic communication with the moon. Its latest gigantic freak of enterprise is simultaneous publication on two continents, appearing every morning in Paris as well as in New York and at the same price of two cents.

The young lions are growing ominously at the parent's seeming indifference to their interests in the South Pacific. It can only be a matter of time, however, when the whelps if united can sway the destinies of all that sea. Australasia will have a "Monroe doctrine" of its own and maintain it against the world.

A MADRID dispatch of September 26th says rioting is reported from the Island of Ponape, in consequence of the expulsion of Protestant missionaries. The Spanish Governor had taken refuge on a Spanish vessel. It was further stated that the insurgents were masters of the island, and two war ships had consequently been sent to the Caroline Islands.

DISAPPOINTMENT, it seems, only makes the Scotchman keener for the cup. Watson is going to design a steel yacht to be an improvement on the *Thistle*, in hope of carrying off the America cup next year. New Scotland (Nova Scotia), famous though a little country for clipper ships on all the seas, is also going to build a yacht for the contest of 1888.

The press yields to no other calling in chivalry. Several influential English and Scotch newspaper proprietors have offered the use of their premises, machinery and staffs, if the Government should close the *National* office in Dublin. Almost any journalist of experience can recall incidents of papers bitterly antagonistic in politics helping each other in unforeseen difficulties of a mechanical or other nature.

Edison believes, and for himself will act according to the belief, that the whole tendency of invention for the last thirteen years of this century will be directed toward economy in motive power. He says he has demonstrated that coal can be turned immediately into electricity, and will

know in a short time whether it can be done without costing too much. If so, a steamer that now burns 150 tons of coal per day will burn 25 tons instead. Edison is great and electricity is his profit.

A MONSTER meeting of unemployed sugar refiners was recently held in Hyde Park, London, to agitate for countervailing duties to meet the system of sugar bounties adopted in other countries. It was stated at the meeting that 50,000 men formerly engaged in sugar refining are now unemployed. However, it is on record that the cheap sugar England gets from the bounty paying countries has caused expansion of many industries in which sugar forms a raw material.

Mr. McLellan, Postmaster-General of Canada, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, after admitting bribery by agents in his election. Contested elections are there tried before Judges of the Supreme Court so that majorities in Parliament however corrupt cannot maintain an illegally elected member in his seat. The last mail, after the above was in type, tells of another Canadian Minister, a Knight at that, unseated on acknowledgment of bribery by agents.

"The greatest sensation in the London musical world at present is the pianoforte playing of Joseph Hofman. Although only ten years of age, he has as 'big a tone as Rubenstein or Bulow,' and his expression is simply indescribable. No such musical phenomenon has been heard since the days of Mozart." The foregoing from an exchange is interesting in connection with the presence in Honolulu of little Elise Joan, who played the pianoforte in public with great acceptance at almost as tender an age as the young London musician.

The purchase by Jay Gould of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system, hitherto with its cable connections an effectual buffer against monopoly, has caused leading journals of the United States to seriously discuss Government telegraphs, a boon possessed by the people of Great Britain. While the idea in its logical outcome seems to tend toward socialism, it may be asked why the Government should not transmit the people's telegraph messages as well as their letters. And, if those, then why not their merchandise and their persons? Where, indeed, is the line to be drawn where paternal government shall cease?

## New Advertisements.

A. B. LOBENSTEIN, SURVEYOR, SURVEYOR OFFICE WITH D. H. HITCHCOCK, Bldg. Estimates made and Plans drawn up for Earth work, Levelling, Grading, etc., etc. 1185 3m

## Annual Meeting Onomea Sugar Co

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Onomea Sugar Company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., ON TUESDAY, Oct 25, 1887, at 11 a.m. P. C. JONES, Sec'y.

## Annual Meeting Paukaa Sugar Co

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Paukaa Sugar Company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., ON TUESDAY, Oct 25, 1887, at 10 a.m. P. C. JONES, Sec'y.

## NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Navigation Company will be held at their office, corner of Queen and Nuanuan streets, ON THURSDAY, October 27, 1887, at 10 a.m. F. TURRILL, Sec'y.

## Notice!

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WAILUKU SUGAR CO., held on Monday, Oct 19, 1887, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President..... W. H. BAILEY.  
Treasurer..... P. C. JONES.  
Secretary..... W. W. HALL.  
Auditor..... M. P. ROBINSON.

The above named Officers of the Company constitute the Board of Directors.

P. C. JONES, Sec'y pro tem.

## JUBILEE PAPERS.

THE PAPERS READ AT THE JUBILEE EXERCISES at Pannah last April have been printed in Pamphlet Form, and are FOR SALE AT E. O. HALL & SONS, AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A PIECE. E. O. WHITE, Treasurer H. M. C. Society.

## VETERINARY.

A. RITCHIE ROWAT, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of McGill College, Canada. SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BRODIE, V. S. Calls at all hours promptly attended to. Office and Residence 100 King Street. 1187 Mutual Telephone 354. 3m

## HAWAIIAN ALMANAC &amp; ANNUAL, FOR 1888.

IS NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, FOR ISSUE IN DECEMBER. Departments, or Bureaus of Government, Commercial Houses, Plantations, Societies, or individuals having changes for the coming year, will please report the same at their earliest convenience.

Parties on other islands desiring the ANNUAL MAILED TO THEM, or to any foreign address, as soon as issued, will please order.

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